Waterwarns, Fab. 16 -The message of President Harrison, transmitting to the Senate the treaty of annexation with Hawaii, the letter of Secretary of State Foster to the President, and the treaty itself are as follows:

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT. I transmit herewith, with a view to its ratifi-

cation, a treaty of annexation concluded on the 14th day of February, 1893, between John W. Foster, Secretary of State, who was duly empowered to act in that behalf on the part of the United States, and Lorrin A. Thurston, W. S. Castle, W. C. Wilder, C. L. Carter, and Joeach Maraden, the Commissioners, on the part of the Government of the Hawaiian Islands. The provisional treaty, it will be observed, does not attempt to deal in detail with the questions that grow out of the annexation of the Hawalian Islands to the United States. The Commissioners representing the Hawaiian Government have consented to leave to the future and to the just and benevolent purposes

day of February, instant, by the undersigned and the accredited Commissioners of the exsting provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands, in representation of their respective Governments, for the full and absolute cession to the United States forever, with provision for the temporary government of these islands, under the sovereign authority of the United States, until Congress shall otherwise enact. With this treaty, the undersigned submits to the President copies of the correspondence recently exchanged, showing the course of events in the Hawaiian Islands as respects the overthrow of the late monarchical form of government, the creation of a provisional Government the creation of a provisional Government the creation of the Same by the representatives there of the United States and of all other powers, the despatch of a Commission to this capital to negotiate for a union of the Government of the Hawaiian Islands with the Government of the Hiswalian Islands with the unione of those negotiations in the treaty herewith submitted.

The change of Government in the Hawaiian Islands, thus chronicleit, was entirely unexto the United States forever, with provision

with the Government of the United States, and the outcome of those negotiations in the treaty herewith submitted.

The change of Government in the Hawalian Islands, thus chronicled, was entirely unexpected, so far as this Government was concerned. It is true that for some months past the Hawalian press and the advices received from the diplomatic and consular representatives at Honolulu, indicated political uncertainty, party intrigues, and legislative opposition, but not more so than at many times in the past history of the islands, and certainly not suggestive of any overthrow of the monarchy through popular resistance to the unconstitutional acts of the late sovereign. At no time had Mr. Stevens been instructed with regard to his course in the event of a revolutionary uprising. The well-established policy of this Government, maintained on many occasions from its carliest establishment, to hold relations with any de facto tovernment in possession of the offective nower of the State and having the acquiescence of the governed, being aunjet to meet unforeseen contingencies, no instructions in this specific sease were, indeed, necessary, and the Minister, without explicit instructions, was expected and constrained to use his best judgment, in accordance with fundamental precedent, as the emergency should arise.

The change was in fact abrupt and unlooked for by the United States Minister or the naval commander. At a moment of apparent tranquillity, whenthelepolitical excitement and controversy of the immediately preceding three months had been to all appearances definitely allayed, and when, as appears from despatches from the Minister and from the commanding officer of the Soston, as etilement of differences seemed to have been reached. Minister and on Jan 14 the crisis was found to be in full vigor and to have already reached proportions which made

Constitution by force or the downfall of the monarrhy.

On Saturday, the 14th of January, the sapital was whelly controlled by the royal troops, including a large additional force of over 5000 armed mine mot authorized by Hawaiian law. On the same day the first call to arms in opposition to the Queen was issued, and the citizens Committee of Satety was developed. Buring the 14th, 16th, and most of the 12th the two parties confronted each other in angry hostility, with every indication of an armed conflict at any moment. It was not until late in the aftermon of Monday, the bath, after request for protection had been made by many citizens of the United States resisting in Bonolaiu, that a force of marines was landed from the Hoston, by direction of the Minister, and in conformity with the standing instructions which for many years have authorized the anval forces of the United States to cooperate with the Minister for the protection of the lives and property of American citizens in case of imminish disorder. The marines, when landed, took no part whatever toward influencing the course of events. Their presence was wholly receasitionary, and only such disposition was made of themas was calculated to subserve the particular end in view. They seem the legation and the Consulate, where they occupied inner courts, and a private hall was rented for their accommodation. Beyond a sentry at the door of each post, and the occasional appearance of an officer passing from one past to another, no demonstration whatever was made by the landed forces, nor was the uniform of the linited States visible upon the streets. They tans remained is lated and inconspictions and infer the success of the provisional dovernment buildings no though of the finite States was the uniform of the linited States was been encounted to the provisional Government buildings no though of an adequate underly was remained to the provisional Government buildings and the organization of the Government buildings the archives. On Saturday, the 14th of January, the

the treasury, the barracks, the police station, and all the potential machinery of Government. Then, and not until then, when the provisional Government had obtained full deseated control, was the new order of things recognized by the United States Minister, whose formal letter of recognition was promptly followed by like action on the part of the representatives of all foreign Governments resident on the Hawaiian Island. There is not the slightest indication that at any time prior to such formal recognition, in full accord with the longestablished rule and invariable precedents of this Government, did the United States Minister take any part in promoting the change, either by intimidating the Queen or by giving assurance of support to the organizers of the provisional Government.

The immediate cause of the change is clearly seen to have been the unconstitutional and intemperate acts of the Queen herself in attempting to coeres her responsible Ministers, and to annul the existing Constitution and replace it arbitrarily by another of her own choice.

The provisional Government of the Hawaiian

and to annul the existing Constitution and replace it arbitrarily by another of her own choice.

The provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands is, by all usual and proper tests, in the sole and supreme possession of nower, and in control of all the resources of the Hawaiian nation, not only through the Queen's formal submission, but through its possession of all armed forces, arms and ammunitions, public offices, and administration of laws, unoposed by any adherents of the late Government.

On the lat inst. subsequent to the departure of the Hawaiian Special Commissioners, the United States Minister at Honolulu, at the request of the provisional Government, placed the Hawaiian Government under the protection of the United States to insurs thesecurity of life and property during the pending negotiations at Washington, and without interfering with the administration of public affairs by the said Government. An instruction has been sent to the Minister commending his action in so far as it lay within the purview of standing instructions to the legation and to the naval commanders of the United States in Hawaiian waters, and tended to cooperate with the administration of affairs by the provisional Government, but disavowing any stops in excess of such instructions, whereby the authority and power of the United States might appear to have been asserted to the impairment of the independent sovereignty of the Hawaiian Government by the assumption of a formal protectorate.

In this condition of things, the five Commissioners named by the provisional Government.

Coremental have consented to leave to the future and to the just and henevolent purposes of the United States the adjustment of all such as a stary length in the senting relation is continuous when here to be such as a stary length in the senting relation is continuous when here to not have been to read the senting relation in the continuous when here to not have such as a stary length in the senting relation in the continuous when here to not have a start of the senting the senting relation and in the start of the senting relation and in the senting relation and in many acts of a start of the senting relation and in many acts of the senting relation and in the senting relation and the senting relation senting relation and the senting relation sent the senting relation and the senting relation senting relation senting relation s

existence as an independent State. The foreign treaties of the Hawalian Islands, therefore, terminate upon annexation, with the competence of the Government thereof to hold diplomatic relations. An examination of these treaties shows, however, that they contain no stipulations which would embarrass either the Hawalian Islands or the United States at their termination. Accompanying the treaty are tables giving full details as to the area of the territory annexed, the public debt, the public lands, the annual allowances to and revenue of the late royal household, and statistics as to the population, revenues, commerce, and other economic matters relating to the islands.

It is gratifying to be able to state that pending the negotiations leading up to the treaty herewith submitted, the undersigned has received such assurances from the representatives of the leading powers of the world and from our own Ministers around as leads to the conviction—that the incorporation of the Hawalian Islands into our third will be regarded by these powers with satisfaction or ready acquiescence. Respectfully submitted, Department of State, Washinston, Feb. 15, 1803.

Text of the Treaty.

The United States of America and the properture of the United States of America and the conditions and the properture of the United States of America and the conditions and the properture of the United States of America and the conditions are considered to the convertion of the leading the condition of the law states and the convertion of the law states and the condition of the law sta

TEXT OF THE TREATY.

The United States of America and the provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands, in view of the natural dependence of those

Islands upon the United States, of their goographical proximity thereto, of the intimate part taken by citizens of the United States in there implanting the seeds of Christian civilization, of the long continuance of their exclusive reciprocal commercial relations, whereby their mutual interests have been developed, and of the preponderant and paramount share thus acquired by United States and their citizens in the productions, industries, and trade of the said islands, and especially in view of the desice expressed by the said Government of the Hawnilan Islands that those islands shall be incorporated into the United States as an inincorporated into the United States as an integral part thereoftend under their sovereignty, in order to provide for and assure the security and prosperity of the said islands, the high contracting parties have determined to accomplish by treaty an object so important to their mutual and permanent welfare. To this end, the high contracting parties have conferred full power and authority upon their respectively appointed plenipotentiaries, to wit:

this end, the high contracting parties have conferred full power and authority upon their respectively appointed plenipicintaries, to wit:

The President of the United States of America, John W. Foster, Secretary of State of the United States, and the Freshent of the executive and advisory councils of the provisional diovernment of the Hawaiian Islands, Lorrin A. Thurston, William E. Fastle, William C. Wilder, Charles I. Carter, and oseph Marsten, And the sais plenipotentiaries, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:

Auriche I.—The Government of the Hawaiian Islands hereby cedes, from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, absolutely and without reserve, to the United States forever, all rights of sovereignty of wintsoever kind in and over the Hawaiian Islands and their dependencies, renouncing in Islands and their dependencies, renouncing in Islands and their dependencies, renouncing in Islands, and every Island and key thereunto appertanting, and each and every portion thereof, shall become and be an integral part of the territory of the United States.

Auriche H.—The Government of the Hawaiian Islands also cedes and transfers to the United States the absolute fee and ownership of all public, Government, or crown lands, public buildings or edifices, ports, harbors, fortifications, military or naval equipments, and all other public property of every kind and description beiong to the Government of the Hawaiian Islands, together with every right and appurtenance thereunto appertaining.

The existing laws of the United States relative to public lands shall not apply to such lands in the Hawaiian Islands, together with every right and appurtenance thereunto appear and the continued, such of the Hawaiian Islands for educational and other public purposes of the United States, or naval purposes of the United States, or naval purposes of the United States, or naval purposes of the

the necessary legislation to extend to the Hawaiian Islands the laws of the United States respecting duties upon imports, the internal revenue, commerce and navigation; but until Congress shall otherwise provide, the existing commercial relations of the Hawaiian Balands than with the United States and with foreign countries, shall continue as regards the commerce of said jelands with the rest of the United States and foreign countries; but this shall not be construed as giving to said islands the power to enter into any new stipulation or agreement whatsoever.

with the reat of the United States and foreign countries; but this shall not be construed as giving to said islands the power to enter into any new stipulation or agreement whatsoever or to have diplomatic intercourse with any foreign Government. The consular representatives of foreign powers now resident in the Hawalian Islands shall be permitted to continue in the exercise of their consular functions until they can receive their exequaturs from the Government of the United States.

Afficile IV.—The further immigration of Chinese laborers into the Hawalian Islands is hereby prohibited until Congress shall otherwise provide. Furthermore, Chinese persons of the classes now or hereafter excluded by law from entering the United States will not be permitted to come from the Hawalian Islands to other parts of the United States, and, if so coming, shall be subject to the same penalities as if entering from a foreign country.

Afficile V.—The public debt of the Hawalian Islands, lawfully existing at the date of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, including the amounts due to depositors in the Hawalian Postal Savings banks, is hereby assumed by the Government of the United States, but the liability of the United States in this regard shall in no case exceed three and one-quarter millions of deliars. So long, nowever, as the existing Government and the present commercial relations of the Hawalian Islands are continued, as hereinbefore provided, said Government shall continue to pay the Interest on said debt.

Afficile VI.—The Government of the United States agrees to pay to Liliuokalani, the late Queen, within one year from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, the sum of \$20,000, and annually thereafter a like sum of \$20,000 and annually thereafter a like

islands.

And the Government of the United States
And the Government of the Princess Kaiulani,
within one year from the date of the exchange
of the ratifications of this treaty, the gross
sum of \$150,000; provided, she in good faith
submits to the authority of the Government of
the United States and the local Government of
the islands.

submits to the authority of the Government of the United States and the local Government of the islands.

ARICLE VII.—The present treaty shall be ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, on the one part, and by the provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands on the other, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at Honolula as soon as possible. Such exchange shall be made on the part of the United States by the Commissioner hereinbefore provided for, and it shall operate as a complete and final conveyance to the United States of all the rights of sovereignty and property herein ceded to them. Within one month after such exchange of ratifications the provisional Government shall furnish said Commissioner with a full and complete schedule of all the public property herein ceded to the plenipo-

Commissioner with a full and compared schedule of all the public property herein caded and transferred.

In witness whereof the respective plentpotentiaries have signed the above articles, and have hereunto affixed their seals.

Done in duplicate at the city of Washington, this fourteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.

JONN W. FOSTER.
JONN W. FOSTER.
LORINA. THURSTON.
WILLIAM R. CASTLE,
WILLIAM C. WILDER.
CHARLES L. CASTLE.
JOHN MARSDEN.

Accompanying the measage and the treaty is the correspondence upon the subject between the two Governments, tables giving full details as to the area of the territory proposed to be annexed, the public debt, the public lands, the annual allowances to and revenue of the late royal household, and statistics as to the population and revenue, commerce, and other economic matters relating to the islands, altogether several hundred pages.

ALL RECAUSE OF JUDGE DUBOSE. Memphis Editors Leave Off Epithets for

MEMPHIS, Feb. 18.-The agitation now going on concerning the action of Judge Dubose in the proceedings to disbar Speaker Davis of the lower House resulted to-day in the arrest of F. W. Carmack, editor of the Commercial and M. W. Connolly, editor in charge of the Appeal-Avalanche in the absence of Editor G. C. Matthows.

For several days the two papers have been bandying such epithets as "liar." "drunken drab," and other similar terms. On Tuesday the Commercial contained the following editorial comment:

"His Honor Julius J. Dubose gives as much "His Honor Julius J. Dubose gives as much of his time to editing the Appeal-Acalanche as he does to the duties of his court."

Yesterday morning the Appeal-Acalanche reproduced this and commented as follows:
"It is only necessary to observe that this is from the same blustering platherskite that whined like a whinped cur when denounced as a seven-times liar by the Appeal-Acalanche and the days ago. The Appeal-Acalanche stands nat. Josh Billings, hound juppy, that never quit yelping over one cutting until it had earned another, was not sul generis."

Carmack sent a note over to the Acalanche demanding to know who was responsible for the editorial, and Connolly promptly avowed the authorship. Carmack sent a friend to demand an unconditional retraction, and Connolly flatly refused to apologize.

Thus matters stand, and a hostile meeting would have occurred but for police interference. The men were required to give a peace bond until 3 o'clock this afternoon. At that hour the arresting officer foined to give the names of the mutual friend of both parties on whose information he had made the arrest, and both editors were released. They are not under bond, and a hostile meeting may result at any time, though friends are trying to effect an amicable adjustment. Both men are of undoubted personal courage. Carmack was recently a candidate for United States Senator. This makes five arrests of editors and reporters in ton days, besides two damage suits of \$50,000, all arising from the same general cause. of his time to editing the Appeal-Avalanche as

TO LOOK AFTER LOCAL SANITATION. The Academy of Medicine's Standing Committee Will Attend to Thut

At the meeting of the Academy of Medicine last night Dr. Richard H. Derby read the report of the Quarantine Committee appointed to urge at Washington the adoption of a national quarantine law. The committee did not go to Washington, as Senator Harris advised them that their presence there was not necessary.

The report urged that in view of national quarantine cities should not relax their efforts to maintain cleanliness and a competent system of sanitation, which, it was said, saved New York hast summer from a visitation of cholera. It was suggested that the Board of fleath he asked to advise the committee how the city would be prepared to meet an outbreak of cholera next summer, with especial reference to sanitation in the Cruton watershed, which was in danger of pollution from various sources.

watershed, which was in danger of pollution from various sources. At the conclusion of the report the committee was discharged with thanks, aithough Dr. Berby protested on behalf of his associates that they were anxious to keep on. The metion to discharge the committee was carried by a large majority vote. The Standing Advisory Committee of the scademy will have such consultations with the Board of Health as occasion requires. as occasion requires.

MARRIED IN A HOSPITAL.

The Bridegroom Wouldn't Let His Broken Leg Postpone His Wedding.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Feb. 16.-George Colleid, brakeman in the employ of the Jersey Central Hallroad, who had his leg broken last week, was married last night at the Flizabeth Hospital to Miss Mary Redmond, to whom he was betrothed. The wedding date had been was betrothed. The wedding date had been fixed, and neither of the parties wished the ceremony deferred; so the flev, r. R. Cobb of the Second Prest yterian Church was sent for and in the presence of the hospital staff of physicians, the nurses and orderlies, who gathered around the grostal's bedside, the two were made man and wite. Miss Helen f. Francis acted as bridesmaid, and Dr. J. T. Miller, house surgeon, was best man. The patients in the bospital surgical ward were interested speciators of the ususual scene, and raised themselves up in their beds the better to view it.

Sends for Her Neighbor and Then Tries to Kill Her.

KINGSTON, Feb. 16.-On Tuesday morning Mrs. James Kelly, living at Kingston Point, was sent for by Mrs. Henry, who lives two doors below, and who told her that she was dying. Mrs. Kelly sent one son for a priest and another for a doctor. No sooner had the hors cone than Mrs. Henry seized Mrs. Kelly by the hair, and, jumping from the bed, threw by the hair, and, jumping from the bed, threw her on the floor. She then jumped on her victim, breaking three of her rits, and made deaterate attempts to rluck out the eyes of the prestrate woman, tearing one loose from its seeket, and tearing chunks of flesh from her victims lace. The dector arriving, the maniac desisted. He ordered her to bed, and then sent for help and had Mrs. kelly taken home, where she now lies in a dying condition. Mrs. Henry has had a grudge sgainst her victim for some time. CHURCHILL SNEERS AT IT.

LORD RANDOLPH HAS A TERY POOR OPINION OF THE HOME RULE BILL

Mis Atry and Pilippant Comments Pinishy Ir-ritate Mr. Gladatone—The Irish Members Demand on Apology from the Times. London, Feb. 16.-Lord Randolph Churchill. when the debate was resumed on the Home Rule bill to-day, said that the scheme as described was vague and unreal. It was like reading "Alice in Wonderland." Ireland, Lord Randolph said, had been tranquil for years. and why should Mr. Gladstone persist in a hopeless and impossible scheme. There was no enthusiasm anywhere for the bill, while a large majority of the British people were absolutely opposed to it. The issue raised by the Premier was virtually the repeal of the union. The Irish party, in demanding home rule, let them call themselves by whatever name they choose, were virtually a party of repeal. The act of union was essentially a union of parliaments. It was so declared in the third clause of the act of union, which Lord Ran-dolph quoted in support of his assertion.

"Cloak the proposal in what guise you may." exclaimed Lord Randolph. "this bill is going to destroy the union, which was a union of Parliaments. It is a matter of life or deatl both to England and to Ireland. The act of union meant one Parliament, one Government, one Executive. During forty years of the present Premier's political career the sacredness of the act of union found no stronger supgentleman's change of policy cannot be in-apired by purity of principle. I do not wish to describe the motives leading the right honor am certain that if the present policy is successful it will be described in history as a great betrayal of the Unionist cause. [Conservative and Liberal-Unionist cheers.] The bill gives Ireland a separate and independent egislature." [Irish cheers.] Lord Randolph

Churchill continued: "It abounds in nonsensical proposals. Not content with bringing into power two Governments and two Parliaments, it proposes to establish two majorities in the imperial Parliament. That sort of thing might do for Ja-pan (laughter), but Great Britain is not trained

to such kaleidoscopic manouvres."

With regard to the financial proposals that had been outlined by Mr. Gladstone, Lord Randolph Churchill quoted a high city flancial authority to show that they were new as coming from the English Government, but that proposals like them already had been made by the Argentine Republic. [Laughter.] The central authority in that country, he said, found difficulty in getting contributions from the provinces. If the same state of things should obtain in Ireland, the national exchequer might sometimes be empty.

Lord Randolph then touched upon the question of protection to the minority in Ireland. He declared that he failed to understand Mr. Gladstone's ambiguous language regarding appeals to the Privy Council. If he interpreted the Prime Minister aright, then there would be within a few years a large procession of Irish pilgrims to England to prosecute appeals.

The bill gave no security against one special religious denomination's being liberally treated while others were starved. The Irish Parliament, inspired by Archbishop Walsh, rould control the Catholis majority, yet no definite protection had been guaranteed education of Protestant children. The Catholic hierarchy already cast voracious eyes upon the endowments of Trinity College. How was that to be thority would centrol the troops and militia in Ireland. Would the Irish Parliament be restrained under all circumstances from controlling them? He did not care whether the Irish people were a nation or not; it was more important to consider what they purposed in having a Parliament of their own besides a solid phalanx of eighty members in the British Parliament. They could wrest again from the Liberals, now conceding so much, whatever future concessions they might desire. The dieted-Mr. Gladstone would give them three

The bill also ignored completely the claims of Ulster. Should the programme proposed in it be carried out. Ulster would have to make her own arrangements to protect herself, and pernaps this would be the best solution of the problem. [Unionist cheers.] He felt sure that I later was capable of looking after herself. The Home Rule members said that they did not believe that there would be any resistance in Ulster. He did, IProlonged Unionist cheers.] The men of Ulster were a stern and determined people, who would offer uncompromising opposition to a Dublin Parliament, whose majority would be their hereditary fees.

Lori Handolph closed his speech with the prelifetion that if the Home Rule bill were passed by the House, the English people would support the Lords in rejecting it. The memit be carried out. Ulster would have to make president that it the flone this bill were passed by the flouse, the English recoile would support the Lords in rejecting it. The members' seats were full while he spoke and the public galleries were crowded.

Lord tamouph thurshill spoke in an acrid, flippant manner, which plainly irritated Mr. Gladstone. As soon as he sat down, Mr. Goschen and several other conspicuous Unionists hastened to congratulate him. Among the most intent listeners during the speech were the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York.

After a few indifferent speeches from Irish members. Henry Labouchere spoke briefly to express his opinion that the bill was fairly satisfactory, and that Mr. Gladstone was the greatest living master of the fine art of legislation.

lation.

Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, Sacretary of State for War, spoke of Lord Bandolph Churchill as the first member of the Opposition to discuss the bill without traducing the characters and maligning the motives of the Ministers. This change, he said, was refroshing. He then expressed his approval of the bill, especially of that part concerning the retention of eighty Irish members at Westminster. The House then adjourned.

Before the home rule debate came on Sir

pressed his approval of the bill, especially of that spart concerning the retention of eighty Irish members at Westminster. The House then adjourned.

Before the home rule debate came on Sir Thomas Esmonde (anti-Parnellite), member for the West division of Ferry, called the attention of the House to a speech made by Viscount Wolmer (Liberal-1 nionist), member for East Edinburgh and a Unionist whip. The speech was delivered in St. James's Hall, and during its course Viscount Wolmer declared that the Irish members of Parliament subsisted on contributions made by the Gladstonian cancers. Sir Thomas objected to such a statement being made.

Viscount Wolmer admitted that he had gone too far in his speech, but he said he believed he was justified in saying that some association furthering Irish home rule supported the needy Irish members of the House.

Mr. Thomas Sexton land-Parnellite, member for North Kerry, characterized Viscount Wolmer's statement as made in his speech as an invention, and demanded that the Speaker enforce an spology.

The Speaker, the Right Hon, Arthur Wellestey Feel, said that he was unable to interfere in the matter, as the statement to which objection was offered had been made outside the House.

Mr. Sexton then said that the Times had used the assertions of Viscount Wolmer as facts, and had selzed the chance to heap lying calumnies upon the Irish members. According to the Times and Viscount Wolmer, Mr. Sexton said. Mr. Gladstone's majority would be wiped out if the Irish mercenaries did not receive stipends drawn from the Liberal party fund or from the private liberality of rich English partisans. Such statements as those, Mr. Sexton declared, were utter inshehoods. No Nationalist members was ever indebted a penny to either the Liberal jund or the generosity of a rich partisan. Mr. Sexton moved that the House declare the article in the Tomes and said that he sympathized with the feelings of the Irish members. The publication of the article in question by the Times, in which corruption was di

was distinctly charged, constituted a breach of privilege.

Mr. Ballour, the Opposition leader, while he made no attenut to defend the Times, advised the House to avoid a conflict with the press. The article in question, he said, might be interpreted to mean that the result of the Irish members being a paid party might tend to introduce future corruption.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exchaquer, declined to accept any such interpretation of the Times's article as Mr. Ballour said could be made, and the House very evidently agreed with Sir William, for it approved a motion made by Mr. Sexton that the solitor of the Times be called to the bar of the House to apologice for the publication of the article. article. The Irish members finally decided not to persist in their demand that the editor of the Times appear at the bar of the House to

ATTACK ON REPUBLICANISM.

Views of the Boulangists on France's Cov-Panis, Feb. 10.—The public galleries of the Chamber of Deputies were crowded te-day

with persons eager to witness the attack of the Boulangists upon the Ministry. Hardly a Deputy was absent from his place.
Victor Leydet, Radical Deputy for the
Bouches-du-Rhone, opened the debate on the Government's position, by interpellating the Cabinet as to their general policy. The Left-Centre and the Conservatives, he said, had formed a league to wreck the present Ministry, to obtain power, and then to modify the country's present military, educational, and financial policy. The Government, with weak complaisance, had allowed these enemies of the republic to do their worst, without ap-

supineness should not continue longer.
Alexandre Millerand, Radical Deputy for the Seine, denounced the Ministers for their inaction in the Fanama matter. After much promising, he said, the Government had disappointed and alienated the confidence of the people by allowing the scandal to be hushed up. He described the Conservative Republi can party as an organization based on the support of the clergy and great financiers. The French people were not living, therefore, under a republican form of government, but under a Government partly administered by Republican officials. The changes now be come imperative were revision of the Constitution in a democratic sense, separation of

come imperative were revision of the Constitution in a democratic sense, separation of Church and State, and social reforms such as the surpression of monopolies and curtailment of privileges enjoyed by great financiers.

Godefroy Cavaignae, Republican Deputy for the Sarthe, denied that any understanding existed between him and the allied Conservatives. His recent speech, he said, was made with the sole view of advocating a change of system, not a change of policy.

M. Ribet reminded the Deputies that upon assuming the Presidency of the Council he had asked the Republicans to unite in supporting him. He had appealed to the solidarity of the Republican party, that the results already obtained by the republic be not risked again in the balance. Thanks to the Republican union, the audacious attacks of the men conducting the campaign against servants of the republic had cased, and the country awaited with confidence the conclusion of the Panama affair, which had been made the prefect for the attempt to overthrow republican institutions in France. Suits for restitution of property would be the necessary complement of the results already obtained in the prosecution, and the first steps in such suits had already been taken. Deputy Millerand had suggested a Republican alliance with Socialists and Boulangists. Such an alliance the Ministry most emphatically repudiated.

Great confusion on the Extreme Left was

Millerand had suggested a Republican alliance with Socialists and Boulangists. Such an alliance the Ministry most emphatically repudiated.

Great confusion on the Extreme Left was caused by this statement, and the President of the Chamber called for order repeatedly before the hall became so quiet that M. Ribot's voice could again be heard. M. Ribot, in resuming, said that he preferred to remain faithful to the time-honored discipline of the majority. (Cheers from the Left and Centre.) He would reject also the proposed concentration called the fusion of the Centres. Such a combination would require as its condition precedent the constitutional right of participants to take part in the Government of the republic. [Exchamation by the United Conservative Deputy, Flou." Our party has not dreamed of such a combination."] Nobody in the Republican majority had even thought of fusion of the Centres.

The majority would remain what it was, a living compact force upon which the Government could rely for the defence of republican institutions. [Applause.] The Cabinet governed for the Republican party as a whole and refused to become a prisoner in the hands of any particular group. The Cabinet had never been under the influence of Clémenceau or any Deputies of the Extreme Left. The Cabinet was dependent upon none of them and would not throw over its obligation for these people. The republic had achieved much in the last twenty years, despite the recent clouds, which were now vanishing, and the country had ratified the work of republican government. In closing, M. Ribot expressed the hope that the Chamber would not try to disintegrate the Republican union.

Deputy Déroulède, Boulangist, said that M. Ribot had no policy of his own, but merely rechoed the policy of others. Whatever the older record of the present form of Government had accepted the assistance of the Extreme Left, although that country from destruction. Deputy Deschanel, Republican for the Eure-ot-Loire, complained that the government of the Eure-to-Loire, com

LISBON, Feb. 16.-Judge Leitas of the Court

of Appeals, in Goa, was suspended to-day from the bench for three years, and was heavily fined for having accepted bribes. From the court room he went directly to his home, locked himself in his room, and blew out his brains with a revolver.

The Pope celebrated mass in St. Peter's yesterday in the presence of 0,000 Italian pilgrims, four Cardinals, and forty Bishops. The Legislature of the Isle of Jersey, after The Legislature of the list of Jersey, after a heated debate yesterday, resolved against the use of English in the Assembly. The majority of the legislators affirmed that French was the official language, and that no sufficient reason existed for making any change.

DO DAYS IN THE PENITENTIARY. This is Jersey Justice for Hugging Girls
Against Their Will.

Martin Stanton stood at the bar in Police Justice Birdsall's court in Jersey City rester-day morning, and two good-looking young men gave testimony against him. Stanton is the man who is said to have been annoying women for several weeks in the vicinity of Summit, Hoboken, and West Newark avenues by pouncing on them suddenly and hugging and kissing them.

The young woman who testified first gave her name as Carrie Owens, and said that she lived at 274 Twelfth street.
"Me and my friend Mamie." she said, look-

ing at her companion. "were down West New-ark avenue, near the Marion station, when we heard a whistle. The prisoner came out from behind a freight car. He followed us until we were near Cook street, and then he caught hold of me and tried to pull me across the

hold of me and tried to pull me across the street.

"I told him to go away. He wanted us to go into a saloon and have something to drick, but we refused. He put his arms around me and tried to kiss me. I pushed him away and told him to go about his business. I hurried to catch up to Mamie, and he came after me and spoke to us again. He made improper proposals, and wanted us to go into the stone house on Hoboken avenue. He kept on following us, and I had him arrested."

Miss Mamie Hankins, Carrie's friend, corroborated Carrie's testimony. She said that Stanton did not say anything to her. Both the young women said that the prisoner was druns.

Stanton said he had no knowledge of what

druns.
Stanton said he had no knowledge of what he did that night, as he was very drunk. The police were unable to find any witnesses to prove that he was the man suspected of being Jack the Hugger. Justice Birdsall committed him to the penitentiary for nively days.
Neither Miss Owens nor Miss Hankins lives at the address given.

Fractured a Child's Skull With a Brick. Moses Stein, a Russian Jew peddler, threw a brick at a crowd of boys who were teasing him on Wednesday night at Eighteenth avenue and Lillie street. Newark. The boys dodged and the missile struck five-year-old Mamie and the missile struck five-year-old Mamio Backfish, who stood waiting for the crowd to get out of the way so that she could cross the muddy street. The child's skull was fractured by the blow, and the doctors who attended her at the house of her father, Adam Backfish of 111 Belmont avenue, say there is little hope of her recovery. The peddler drove off without waiting to see what damage he had done. He was arrested later, and yesterday he was held without bail.

Leader Murray Away on a Wedding Tour. One of the Republican district leaders who was absent from the meeting of the County Committee last night, and whose absence was specially noted because he is almost invariably present, was Charles H. Murray, the exe-utive member from the Taird district. Mr. Murray became a Benedict last Saturday, His-bride was Dr. Grace Peckham of 25 Madison avenue. The wedding took place at the house of the bride's sister, Mrs. Charles Clinton Baldwin. In Worcester, Mass. Mr. aud Mrs. Murray were last heard from in St. Augustica.



This beautiful baby boy, the son of Geo B. and Janetta Harris, Webster, Ind., is one of thousands completely cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES of a torturing and disfiguring skin disease, after many doctors and remedies had wholly failed. The marvellous cures daily performed by these great remedies have astonished all familiar with them. None but mothers realize how these little ones suffer when their tender skins are literally on fire with itching and burning eczemas, and other itching, scaly, blotchy, and pimply skin and scalp diseases. To know that a single application of the CUTICURA REMEDIES will afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a permanent and economical (because most speedy) cure, and not to use them is to fall in your duty. Parents, think of the mental and physical suffering to be endured in years to come from neglected skin, scalp, and blood diseases. Cures made in infancy and childhood are almost invariably permanent.

Sold everywhere. Price: CUTICURA, 80 cta; 80AP, 25 cta; RESOLVENT, \$1.00.
Propaged by POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL COR-PROPAGE OF THE SEAR SOLD, and Hair," 64 pages, 300 Disease, mailed free.

F. F. DONOVAN SURRENDERS. Let Go on \$10,000 Ball for the Inquest on

Maggie Manzone.

Florence F. Donovan, ex-member of the State Board of Arbitration, came to Jefferson Market Court yesterday afternoon and gave himself up. He was wanted by the police for complicity in the case of Merret Manzone, who died last Monday at 1:30 in the apartments of r. hase, 251 West Thirty-ninth sultant up Dr. Chase a urgical operations. out bail. A warrant was a last week by Justice Koch the Tombs. in Jefferson Market Court.

Donovan's counsel, came to Jefferson Market Court yesterday afternoon and had a long talk with Justice Koch in the Justice's private understanding that his client would be admitted to bail under certain conditions. Justice Koch declined to make any promises until In court. Thereupon the lawyer left the building. returning in a few moments with Donovan. Detectives Hay and Curry of the West and upon their arrival Donovan was put in The prisoner looked worrled and nervous.

handsome face as he entered the building. He did not come in through the court room where Justice Voorhis was holding court, but made side, going through the small examination room straight into the Justice's private room. There he stayed all the afternoon until 5:30. when he and Justice Koch were driven in a

There he stayed all the afternoon until 5:30, when he and Justice Koch were driven in a carriage to the Sherwood anothemets, Fifth avenue and Forty-fourth street, where the Justice lives. They were accompanied by Michael Harrahan of 123 Nineteenth street, Brooklyn, Clerk Philip Britt, Court Officer McGucken, Capt. Price and Detectives Curry and Hay of the West Thirty-seventh street station, and Lawyer Flanigan. Before Donovan left the court. Lawyer Flanigan. Before Donovan left the court. Lawyer Flanigan went to the Coroner's office, and returned with the certified ante-mortem statement of Miss Manzone.

At the Sherwood a private examination was held. Lawyer Flanigan asked that his client be admitted to bail. It was expected that Donovan the admitted to bail at was expected that a smitted to bail. It was expected that been statement of Miss Manzone's anto-mortem statement declared Donovan to be the father of her dead child, in no way did it accuse him of having had any part in or knowledge of the statement declared Donovan to be the father of her dead child, in no way did it accuse him of having had any part in or knowledge of the statement declared Donovan to be the father of her dead child, in no way did it accuse him of having had any part in or knowledge of the statement declared Donovan to be the father of her dead child, in no way did it accuse him of having had any part in or knowledge of the dead girl, Manili fappan or Topping, and by the dead girls and provided the dead girls and be admitted to bail. It was expected that Donovan would be admitted to bail in \$10,000 on a charge of mansiaughter. Mr. Flanizan said that while Miss Manzone's ante-mortem statement declared Donovan to be the father of her dead child, in no way did it accuse him of having had any part in or knowledge of the criminal operation. Mr. Hanrahan stood ready to furnish the \$10,000 bail.

Then Capt. Frice told Justice Koch that new evidence had been produced in the District Attorney's office by Dr. Cruikshank of 27 Seventh avenue, Rrooklyn, Miss Manzone's family physician, who reported the case to the police; by a friend of the dead girl, Mamile Tappan or Topping, and by the dead girl's mother, to prove that Donovan had given Miss Manzone's 50 to have the operation performed. Thereupon Justice Koch declined to admit the prisoner to bail. Donovan was committed to the custody of Capt. Price, to be brought to Police Headquirters at 10 o clock that evening for further examination. Assistant District Attorney Davis was notified to be present to represent the District Attorney's office.

At 10 o clock Justice Koch sait at Inspector Melaughian's desk at Police Headquarters. He had concluded that the case was bailable. Mr. Flanazan asked that nominal bail be taken. Justice koch said the charge was manshaughter. He required \$10,000 bail. Charles Bischoff, a brewer of 210 Prospect avenue. Brooklyn, signed the bond, and the examination was set for Thursday, March 2. The new evidence was not presented.

Donovan had nothing to say regarding the case. His lawyer said:

"Mr. Donovan is not guilty of the charge against him. He declares that he is not the father of Miss Manzone's child, although that does not enter into the present charge. The reason that he has been if I and under medical care in a small town in the central part of the State, He was in poor health before he heard of the reports connecting his name with Miss Manzone's trouble."

Donovan was in Albany when the news of Miss Manzone's trouble."

Donovan bas in Albany when

WILL CLOSE THE M. A. C. HOUSE, Receiver Preedman Aunounces that He Will Close the Paluce on Monday,

The Manhattan Athletic Club appears to be on its last legs. The fitful efforts made by certain of its members to extricate it from its overwhelming financial difficulties have ceased. The handsome house is described, and so dense is the stillness that a pin can be heard to drop where formerly all was bustle and excitement.

It is a melancholy ending for a once great organization. One final despairing effort will be made to save the club, and if that fails the Cherry Diamond palace will be sold under the hammer.
The following earnest appeal has been posted on the club bulletin board:

To the members of the Manhattan Athletic Club: A meeting will be held in the club theatre on Saturday, feel 3. Fromisant members of the club not identified will be past management have acreed to act on the blad of inversors, proxiding the daths of the club days and the club of the club. the Board of tovernors, providing the dabts of the club are funded of paid.

The receiver has given notice that the club house will be closed on Monday, ieb. 2.

If you want to save the club please attend the meet-ling on Saturday.

New York, Feb. 1d.

The call is signed by H. McLean, C. M. Maxwell, E. M. Farle, F. Tompkins, W. W. Rryan, E. H. Smith, A. Davis, C. S. McCoy, and H. W. Cady.

The closing of the club house will be a blow from which the Cherry Diamond will hardly recover.



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DISSATISFIED DAUGHTERS.

Possibly a Contest Over Vice-Chanceller Williamson's Will,

It is possible that the will of the late Vice-Chancellor Williamson of New Jersey will be contested by his four daughters. Mr. Wil-liamson was one of the widest-known lawyers in the East, and was considered one of the ablest. He was a Vice-Chancellor in New Jersey for a great many years, and he had a reversed by the higher courts. Aside from his judicial position he had a very large law practice. He was the head of the firm of Williamson & Williamson of Elizabeth, N. J., as well as a member of a large law firm in New

His home was in Elizabeth, where he had lived nearly all his life. He died early last December of paralysis. His will was offered for probate in the Surrogate's Court of Union county Dec. 12, and was probated without objection shortly afterward. His estate was valued at about \$1,500,000, most of which was personal property. He left seven children-Benjamin, Isaac Halsted, and Frederick, who live in Elizabeth; Mrs. David P. Thomas. who also lives in Elizabeth: Mrs. Rufus King who lives at the Mariborough in this city; Mrs. James W. Alexander, the wife of the First Vice-President of the Equitable Assurance Society, and Mrs. Arthur Pell, who lives in

Goshen.
By the terms of the will each of the four daughters receive \$25,000. One son and two daughters of the Vice-Chancellor died before him, and the children of each of their families received \$25,000 to be divided among them. All the rest of the estate, about \$750,000, was given share and share alike to the three sons. As may be imagined, the terms of the will were not at all satisfactory to at least one or two of the daughters. They considered that they had been discriminated against, and that the provision made for them was totally insufficient.

But there was no open rebellion and it was thought almost certain that time would wear away the dissatisfaction. Nothing was heard of it outside the family until a few days ago of it outside the family until a low days ago when rumors got about that an application would be made to the Surrogate's Court in Elizabeth to set aside the probate and grant to the daughters the right to contest the will on the ground that the Vice-Chancellor was unduly influenced in the interest of his sons. No particulars were given as to the character of the undue influence, and none has been given yet.

the undue influence, and none has been given yet.

Mr. James W. Alexander, at his office in the Equitable building, yesterday said that the rumors were all noppycock. "I know nothing at all about any contest or rumor of any contest or shout any dissatisfaction. So far as I know the rumors are false." He sent this message to the reporter through his private secretary. When the reporter called at the Hotel Marlborough, Mrs. Bufus King was out. Mr. and Mrs. David 17. Thomas were seen at their home, 281 Wost Jersey street, Elizabeth. Mr. Thomas would not talk until he had had a private consultation with his wife. Then he said:

private consultation is that no contest has been said:

"All we can say is that no contest has been begun and no steps have been taken to begin any so far as we know."

"Has Mrs. Thomas consulted a lawyer in the matter?" he was asked.

"I can only repeat what I have said," was the reply.

The Plainfield Parachial School Not to be

Father P. F. Smyth, rector of St. Mary's R. Q. Church, Plainfield, N. J., says that his parochial Church, Plainteid, N.J., says that his parcellal school is not going to be discontinued, as has been reported. In place of losing pupils it is gaining them, and the attendance has in-creased so much that he has applied for an additional teacher.

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